

NOV 3 1965

Republ can Convention

The speaker said the republican party was one of "quicks as well as locusts," and, "sets no less than lofty settlements," and "proceeded to give a growing colony on the republican party," and then said: "Gentlemen, the state of Iowa bids me name to you a man in every way fit to be your candidate. William B. Allison of Iowa. Of a living man, he is the one we most de honor. Iowa asks his election. It is the prayer of that state. He has been honest in the administration of public affairs. Clean, deliberate, conservative, kind and honest, he would give the country an administration that will demand and secure the benediction of a contented people."

During Keiburn's speech every reference to the name of Allison was hailed with enthusiasm. Friends of the Iowa statesman and speaker complimented him with a roud of applause as he indicated his address.

Mr. Bosworth of Rhode Island, sec-

Continued on Fifth Page.

DOCTORS IN SESSION.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the State Medical Society.

Interesting Papers Read by Drs. Eschridge and Stricker.

President Soloy Delivers an Address.

List of Officers Elected for the ensuing year.

The sessions of the Colorado State Medical Society Wednesday were well attended. A large number of physicians from places outside the city were present and took a lively interest in the proceedings.

The morning session was opened with prayer by the Rev. A. R. Kieffer of this city.

A motion receiving the North-eastern Medical Society of Colorado into a relation with the association, making it auxiliary to the state society was carried.

Dr. C. Eschridge of this city then read a carefully prepared paper on "Certain Localized Lesions of the Brain and their Practical Implications."

The paper was carefully listened to, and at its conclusion the author was greeted with hearty applause.

Dr. Graham of Denver moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Dr. Eschridge for his valuable paper, which was unanimously carried.

The paper was discussed briefly by Drs. Whitehead and Lemon of Denver.

The next paper was read by Dr. W. M. Stricker, a so of this city, its subject being "Surgical Lesions of the Brain and its Consequences."

Dr. Stricker's paper also showed careful preparation and was very ably spoken of.

It provoked quite a spirited discussion which was participated in by Drs. Collins and Eschridge, and the author Dr. Stricker.

Immediately after the afternoon session was called to order, the president of the society, Dr. S. J. Soloy, delivered the annual address.

Dr. Soloy first referred to the growth of the society since it was organized, eighteen years ago, and congratulated the members on the degree of interest which has been taken in the progress of the organization.

The speaker then took up the consideration of the theme of his address, which was the duties and qualifications of the Colorado physician.

He contended that every practitioner in this state should be thoroughly acquainted with its climatic peculiarities.

He gave in a general way a resume of the topographical features of the state, passing from the consideration of the climate and peculiarities of Colorado to the character of its population.

He spoke of the necessity of Colorado physicians understanding the effect of the climate upon different diseases.

The people who come here are gathered from all parts of the world, and have been affected by all varieties of climate.

A Colorado physician must be in a certain measure a specialist. He must be able to note the effect of the climate upon any given case.

In this connection Dr. Soloy endorsed the objects of the Colorado Meteorological association, and urged the members of the society to give the organization their hearty and earnest support.

He believed that if the scope of the Meteorological association's work was broadened that it would prove of great assistance to the physicians of the state.

Dr. Soloy's remarks were attentively listened to, and at their conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, and a committee consisting of Drs. Graham, of Denver, Reed, and Eschridge, of Colorado Springs, was appointed to carry out the suggestions contained in the address.

The report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was then presented by Dr. S. A. Biss of Denver.

The report, which was signed by all the members of the committee, recommended the adoption of several amendments to the constitution and by-laws.

The most important change in the constitution was the granting of additional powers to the board of trustees.

The meeting then took up the first amendment proposed, but before it could be acted upon, Dr. W. R. Whitehead of Denver moved that the entire report of the committee be laid on the table.

The motion was defeated by a small majority.

Dr. C. W. Graham spoke of the non-success which had attended previous meetings of the society, and ascribed it to the way in which the society was managed.

Letting it be known it was time to have a change. He was not, however, prepared to say whether a change should be made in the direction proposed by the committee, and moved that the entire subject be referred to the committee on constitution and by-laws, which should be appointed by the new president.

The motion was carried.

The society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. On motion of Dr. W. R. Whitehead, an informal ballot was taken for president, with the following result:

Collins	11
Eschridge	4
Flak	3
Reed	4
Brammond	1
Wilson	1
Dennison	1

Soloy	2
River	1
Lem	1

FIRST FORMAL BALLOT.

Collins	14
Brammond	4
Flak	3
Reed	4
Eschridge	1

SECOND BALLOT.

Flak	14
Collins	13
Brammond	4
River	3
Lem	1

THIRD BALLOT.

Collins	16
Flak	15
Brammond	4
River	3
Eschridge	1

FOURTH BALLOT.

Collins	16
Flak	15
Brammond	4
River	3
Eschridge	1

FIFTH BALLOT.

Collins	16
Flak	15
Brammond	4
River	3
Eschridge	1

SIXTH BALLOT.

Collins	16
Flak	15
Brammond	4
River	3
Eschridge	1

Dr. Flak was declared elected, and on motion of Dr. Graham his election was made unanimous.

The new president was introduced to the society and was given a hearty reception. He thanked the society very briefly for the honor which had been conferred upon him.

The other officers of the society were elected by acclamation as follows: First Vice President—Dr. Lincoln Reed, of Colorado Springs.

Second Vice President—Dr. C. F. Pinckney, of Larabee City, Wyoming.

Third Vice President—Dr. C. F. Eschridge, of Colorado Springs.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. L. W. McCutcheon, of Denver.

Recording Secretary—Dr. Clayton Parker, of Denver.

Assistant Recording Secretary—Dr. B. C. Myers, of Denver.

Clerk—Dr. W. A. McCutcheon, of Denver.

The board of trustees, consisting of Dr. A. A. Lemon, Davis, Stearns, and Dr. B. C. Lemon, Reed and Wilson were elected.

Dr. Carlin, Worthington and Tainter were chosen as the committee on admission.

Dr. James Dennison was elected a delegate to the British Medical Society and other medical societies which are invited to attend.

A resolution was adopted by Dr. W. R. Whitehead of Denver on surgical drainage of the society's income until this morning when the business before it was closed.

The evening session of the Colorado Medical Society was held at the Antlers and a few invited guests.

The program was given in the music room and had been carefully rehearsed with the orchestra for the occasion.

Dr. W. C. Collins and his corps of able assistants were the main feature of the evening.

The program was as follows: Clear Green Fudge, Baked California Salmon, Stuffed Ventrioles, Stuffed Tomatoes, Baked Spring Chicken with Lettuce and Tomato Mayonnaise, German Potatoes, Stuffed Potatoes, Parsienné Potatoes, Green Peas, Parsienné Cream, Strawberry and Cream, Assorted Cakes, Bananas and Oranges, Coffee.

Dr. S. J. Soloy acted as toast master and guests were responded to by Drs. Fisk Chase, Lucien H. Rivers, Collins, Worthington, and Pinckney, and by Messrs. Carlin, W. R. Jackson and Rev. A. R. Kieffer of this city.

Colorado Precipitation. The rainfall increasing in Colorado is a question often asked of our citizens and imagine that in the majority of cases the answer is an emphatic "Yes!" It is, however, a question with our scientists in the east who have made a study of the subject, and it is best to be a little cautious in our affirmations.

We have the records of a number of stations throughout the state, water measurements have been made after every fall of rain or snow for several years, and from one to sixteen years we have compared these records with the records of observations made during January, February, March and April of this year.

These data do not cover a sufficient number of years to enable us to express any decided opinion either way on the question, but are of interest to the extent that they permit us to make a comparison for the purpose of determining whether we have had an excess or deficiency during the past months of this year as compared with the same months in previous years for which the records are available.

Referring to the tables before us we find the following data for comparison for January: The number of stations reporting is eight; the average precipitation for January, 1887, on y; one for 1886 and 1887; and one each for 1886, 1887 and 1888.

Where the record is for more than one year we obtain the normal by adding the averages for the number of years appearing. For the one-year comparisons the records for 1887 are used as a once over, and the basis for comparison is somewhat unsatisfactory, but some approach to a conclusion may be reached.

Referring to the average precipitation for January at these eight stations, we have 4.72 inches as the normal. The precipitation for January, 1888, was 4.9 inches, a deficiency for the month of 2.78 inches.

This gives a mean deficiency of 0.25 inch for each station. Let us now compare the stations having a record for a series of years with the one-year stations. The mean precipitation for Denver for 18 years is 4.06 inches. The record for 1888 is 4.1 inches, a deficiency of 0.53 inch. At the Peak for thirteen years the normal is 4.72 inches, the record for 1888 is 4.23 inches, a deficiency of 0.49 inches. As Colorado Springs for ten years the normal is 0.53 inch, 1888 record 0.10 inch, deficiency 0.43 inches. As Animas, six years normal is 3.21 inch, 1888 record 0.06 inch, deficiency 3.15 inches.

Taking now the one year records, we find the deficiency over the record of 1887 to be: Georgetown, 0.71 inch; Saguaire, 0.5 inch; and Montrose, the two years record station, 0.03 inch. Monte Vista a one gives an excess over last year of 0.35 inch.

From this comparison of the records we might naturally infer that the negative of the question is the correct view, as we see that the longer the series of years of observations the greater is the deficiency, and that there is a decrease, instead of an increase of precipitation in Colorado. But this does not necessarily follow. The records in no case cover a sufficient number of years to give a judgment. Fifty years' records would be none too great to secure that. We do see, however, that we are below the normal record as far as the data has been secured, and that a proportionate decrease during the remainder of the year will affect seriously the agricultural interests of the state.

Taking the months of February we find we have ten stations to work from; one new, one year and one eight-year station. From the records of these stations we get as total normal for February 4.87 inches, while the total amount of precipitation recorded for 1888 is 3.88 inches, a deficiency of 0.99 inch, or mean of 0.09 inch. In this month the excess and deficiency reported is about equally divided between the one year stations and those of a term of years.

In March two new one year stations are added, making twelve from which reports are used. The total normal is 8.85 inches, the precipitation for 1888 is 8.03 inches, a deficiency of 0.82 inch, or a mean deficiency of 0.07 inch for each station. The division of excess and deficiency is about as in February.

In April one new one year station is added to the list with an excess of 0.3 inch over last year's record. The total normal is 20.91 inches, the precipitation for 1888 is 17.67 inches, a deficiency of 3.24 inches or a mean for each station of 0.27 inch.

The above figures show that the total deficiency, as shown by the records at each of the original eight stations from which these figures are drawn is 0.71 inch, or an annual deficiency of 2.11 inches. An important feature of this showing is that during these months occurs the heaviest snow fall on the ranges, from which our supply of water for irrigating and other purposes is drawn. The record at the Peak shows a deficiency for the four months of 4.1 inches, or equivalent to 40.0 inches of snow. This is a loss which an excess during the remaining months cannot replace. My attention was called some weeks since to a warning from the state engineer to the effect that there would be a serious diminution of the water supply through out the state this year, and I have investigated closely its basis for such a statement. I found it to be the fact as regards the Peak's Peak as stated by him for the whole state. During the middle of the winter the deficiency in snow fall was so great that the record on the Peak system became uncovered, and bare of snow. This gave an opportunity for the sun to warm the rocks, raising their temperature materially. As a consequence, when the heavy snows came, thawing began both on the surface and where they came in contact with the rock, a case of burning the candle at both ends. The result is a ready manifestation. The snow, rapidly changing to water, and the other following down the sides of the Peak in torrents. The supply will soon be exhausted, and then we must look out for a scarcity later in the season. In my judgment, July one month's supply will be lost, and the wise course on our part is to husband the present supply, and practice that economy in its use which will prove a serious injury to vegetation and carry us over the summer.

T. W. Sherwood, Signal Corps.

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T. W. Sherwood, Signal Corps.

County Clerk Barton Webbsay received a statement from Secretary of State Rice, in which is given the valuation placed upon the railroad, telegraph and telephone lines in the county by the state board of equalization for the present year. The statement shows that the Denver and Santa Fe has 47.68 miles, with a rate per mile of \$5,037.71 and a total valuation on franchise, rolling stock and real estate of \$2,439,432.42. The Colorado Mid. and has 86.8 miles, with a rate per mile of \$5,229.29 and a total valuation of \$4,538,657.57. The Denver, Texas and Gulf has 2,568 miles, with a rate per mile of \$8,352.80, and a total valuation of \$21,455,550.50. The Denver and Rio Grande has, independent of the Manitou branch, 46 miles, with a rate per mile of \$6,772 and a total valuation of \$3,113,928. The Manitou branch has 5.8 miles, with a rate per mile of \$6,572 and a total valuation of \$38,488. The Pullman Car company has a total valuation of \$8,533. The Western Union Telegraph company has a total valuation of \$4,377, and the Colorado Telephone company a total valuation of \$8,467. The whole makes a grand total of \$5,790,557.59.

A new time card went into effect on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad Wednesday morning. The new time card now arrives an hour earlier than heretofore. The time table appears in our issue this morning.

FREDERICK THIRD.

Emilio Jassay: What is the Imperial Germanism?

The Emperor New Passing Away and His Successors.

Reflections of Father and Son on German Democracy.

Ministry of German Interests on the Crown Prince.

MADRID, May 29, 1888.

The period of German history that commences with the death of William I. and the accession of Frederick III. will, providentially, put an end to the common mistrust which has a ready going separated the house of Hohenzollern from German democracy.

Frederick represents and signifies nothing, unless it be that from this day forward begins an epoch in which Germany will reach the haven of self-government. What the genius and good fortune of William, Bismarck, and the late emperor preserved, their successors will not be able to achieve and preserve, for they will be wanting in the power and moral authority which William possessed, deficient in the genius and prevision of Bismarck, and without the prestige of the military triumphs of Moltke. Exceptional and extraordinary men may see a personal regime in which there is a way to a term of absolutism, but as superior qualities are effective mainly because they are rare, and as these qualities in this world of ours do not run in families or descend according to the laws of heredity, the new emperors of Germany will find that they are personally lacking in the characteristics which would make it possible for them to pay the debt they owe to the nation.

Once they will have to come to an understanding with this nation, and at last permit it to exercise its own sovereign rights, and carry out the mission which is its natural destiny. How alone is great, and Germany alone should be its own sovereign.

The Emperor Frederick III. understood this from the beginning of his public career, and was himself for this political and social transformation of Germany, and has long wished to imbue the people with the spirit of modern liberalism. But, unfortunately, he has been stricken down by an illness which physicians believe mortal. He never in his life could have received, with the father's last blessings, as the father's political ideas and doctrines. But in this respect Prince William is so terribly deficient that his presence and his action far from soothing the sadness of the emperor's last hours has tended only to increase and to embitter it.

Every body knows that besides the socialistic sect among the professors of the German universities, there exist another form of socialism in the evangelists of the new religion. This religious socialism is personified in the celebrated preacher Stoecker, leader of the odious anti-semitic movement. The idea of these evangelists is found in the history of the past. They take as the most perfect prince of old times as their model that cruel and arbitrary father of Frederick III. who confined in prison for many years his glorious son and heir, and who capriciously married the eldest men with the strongest women in order to obtain a race of epicurean grandees. Just as he paired stations and mares in his stables.

In order to unite with some appearances of progress reactionary acts in our century would not enhance, these evangelists are striving to seduce the poorest class of the nation by an attempt to awaken in them the spirit of reaction, leading out to them the false promise and deceiving hope of material and tangible advantages that Caesarism would place within their reach, just as in our modern society the old and rotten precedents of Rome could be revived.

The men of the middle ages, through a lack of good, and those who hoarded up this Lutheran clergyman, promote and encourage this terrible anti-semitic movement, as representatives of its retrograde. Its cruelties and fanatical superstitions range, as once more into the darkest period of the middle ages.

The parents of the crown prince—frowning on Stoecker and his disciples—may be considered veteran liberals, the son a reactionary; they both, upon making the German mind more liberal, the son determined to reach to its old "pious" habits. Victoria and Fritz, staunch Protestants, Christians, but very tolerant, while William is a vicar and fanatic Christian. We cannot marvel at the renunciation of such sensible minds for their lifelong devotion to the socialistic creed of Stoecker and to priestly Caesarism.

With this provision so innate in Bismarck and of which he has given such remarkable proof, preparing as he did, long before, the terrible defeat of the two Austrian and French emperors, the crafty emperor took very good care to fascinate the second heir of the Emperor William, whose mind is intensely vigorous in its feelings and in its feelings, much resembling an eagle crossed in a nest not of his own kind, but nevertheless a prince Bismarck's own image. Prince William carries over his modern theory of conscience and liberty of thought, and sees from parliamentary assemblies as from very sin; he frequents the evangelist gatherings of clergymen of the anti-semitic communion; he dreams of a universal reaction; his school was the barracks and his soon companions are soldiers.

In the presence of such ideas and such proceedings nothing can be more warranted than the parents' lack of confidence in their son and the mistrust which all German liberals entertain for him. In order to pacify this wide spread anxiety, the wily emperor, for Prince William from saying such frequent visits to the concaves of the socialists of the north, and has consented that the prince's political education, hitherto very much neglected and insufficient, be confided to a professor of such eminence as Geinitz.

This illustrious friend of mine belongs to the progress school. Trained in the old universities of Germany, he showed from his earliest youth that he was devoted to the fundamental principles of modern right. His travels in England and confirmed and strengthened his attachment to his old faith to its traditional convictions. When the revolution of 1848 broke out he enlisted in the divisions of progress. Faithful to his idea, he retired from the political arena during the reactionary period, and only re-appeared when the last reaction ended with Frederick William IV. He employed the greater part of the 10 years of his political retirement to a profound study of the institutions of Great Britain, and devoted so much time to this work that we need not be astonished at its becoming a great admirer of the parliament and government of England. This naturally led the German professor to combat the anti-parliamentary tactics of Bismarck, bent on organizing the army. When Bismarck triumphed, owing to his tenacity and the defeat of Austria, the professor entered the cabinet organized by the iron arm of the powerful chancellor. In this post he drew up the famous religious "May laws," directed not only against the Roman pontiff, but naturally abhorred by a man who was a Lutheran by early education and rationalist in thought, but also against the German Catholic and the Montanist party. He became a progress and the patron of a reactions. Such is the man to whom Frederick III. has entrusted the political education of Prince William.

The principal objection to a thought in mind at the present hour is to forecast the policy of the emperor. On this point opinions differ very much. There are many who hold a non-alignment revolutionary policy, to be a cause of renovating German society from top to bottom. Some, on the other hand, believe that he is simply an instrument in the hands of Bismarck, concerned by inevitable laws to submit to the policy of the emperor, or, destined, unfortunately, by his robust and rigorous constitution, to survive the emperor stricken with cancer and slowly dying. We cannot expect from a sovereign, hampered by traditions and enormous responsibilities, the freedom of action which would characterize an ordinary public man, governed only by his own mind and will in certain only have elevated positions, no idea questions and men should be judged in a very different way from what they are in the obscure and everyday way the common herd of mankind move and live.

Frederick III., therefore, if true and face permit, will be to the German empire exact what Leo XIII. has been to the Catholic church—an extremely prudent renovator. But, after all, a renovator. The two most important documents and so decisions which the emperor has had to sign—his manifesto to his people and the receipt addressed to the emperor—are in perfect harmony with the acts of his life, and show in some sort what his future history will be.

Changes cannot be fairly anticipated until they are subjected to the test of comparison. If we compare the decisions that have materialized in the reign of Frederick III. with those that preceded the reign of William IV. we remark at first sight the immense and transcendent difference between them; so great is it that they seem like America opposites.

The idea of a great sovereign nation governing with the emperor, truly associated with the monarch by common laws and rights, is revealed in every paragraph of Frederick's state papers and marks a progressive movement, in strong contrast with the old barbarous absolutism, stability and immutability. This aspect of the new policy is strikingly brought out in the letter addressed by Frederick III. to his prime minister.

Whoever ignores the hidden meaning embodied in this document does not fully appreciate the force and influence in a character of Frederick III. Monarchs in such an exact position would have inherited through a long line of ancestors, both government and power in such a vast country as Germany and among men proud like the Germans, cannot think, much less act, with the independence of those who have shaped their own fortunes, who have risen, by their own eloquence, by their good star or by their merits, to high places in public favor. Frederick is an emperor, not a throne, and yet, nevertheless, in his letters and in his recent proclamations, are found ideas and sentences stamped by the sentiments of a throne.

Four principal features characterize the reign of Frederick's father and the policy of the emperor. They are the anti-Catholic and anti-semitic movement, state socialism, Caesarism, and militarism. Now, concerning these four

questions, Frederick III. shows scruples and makes objections with the prudence that befores a man in his dignified and delicate position. Let us see the attitude of the May laws, the man who unhesitatingly protected the Old Catholics while he attempted to convert the Orthodox Catholics of Germany into a semi-Protestant church. Let us see the disciples of ex-Court Preacher Stoecker, at the head of the anti-semitic movement; he tells the advocates of a scientific and religious socialism supported by the forces and powers of the state—Frederick III. tells them that he prefers to let these tyrannical and arbitrary systems their liberties and rights of our human conscience.

The faces that most eminent statesman who has evolved his own political life, while, in the past of chance or, to the theories of state socialism, and remains firm that he cannot assent to the Catholic formulas of this social chemistry, and that he believes to be indispensable a return to the observance and accomplishment of the great principles of political economy. He declares to those who have ways shown more regard for personal power than for the constitution, identifying and confusing it with their notion of the state that it is absolutely necessary to accept the cooperation of the nation and to respect its laws, because, above all other considerations, stand the rights of the German nation.

He recalls that while, military glory does not tempt nor seduce him, and cares to make this frank confession in that virile calmness that has caused Germany, kept on such an offensive and defensive footing, that one might think, surely still, ever in times of universal warfare, in that calm, where the only months that open are those of cannon, the only flashes that light the air are the gleamings of bayonets, and where everything is crowded with the blood of the met of Mars.

For this you add a very bitter criticism of the legislative mania of Bismarck, who would interfere with everything that might not interfere according to his own way of thinking, we may truly assert that never as a reign opened with such an absolute contrast with the preceding one as that which exists between the reign of Frederick III. and that of his great father, the modern William the Conqueror.

Let us now with great attention, Frederick's words and his acts, and an able today to rest my opinion on really numerous data. I can never forget the beautiful speech he made some years ago before the learned professors of the university on the occasion of an academic centenary. A man's aspirations for intellectual development, all his fundamental conceptions of human rights, all my eye of progress were expressed in that speech, a true manifestation of the immortal spirit of our century. Again, in 1881, Frederick III. then crown prince, read another speech recommending the study of the grand authors of the last century, those who had broken asunder the chains of our mental servitude. Another time, in 1885, conversing with the students of Konigsberg, he told them that they ought to try and attain to the definite and maturity of their powers by doing progressive and humanitarian ideas. Standing before the statue of the immortal Minister Stein, he declared, as any one of us might have done, that nations acquire their dignity through liberty, and that they live on and grow through a free constitution. At another so eminently in honor of Luther, Frederick III. might as well speak in favor of liberty of conscience and free thought, and none of the mediaeval dogmas. He once asked heaven to give light and warmth to the sons of the good, in their efforts to advance contemporary nations.

After all this it is not too early on my part to assert that the policy of the crown Prince Frederick III. raised to the rank of German Caesar, is as different from the policy pursued by William IV. as were, in yonder service, Russia, the acts of Alexander, benefactor of the serfs, from the stern, absolutist conduct of Nicholas, as different as were the rescue and warfare William I. and his predecessor and brother, the hero and romantic Frederick William IV. Human progress requires that it should be thus and against this onward march the position of the whole world would be powerless.

EMILIO CASTELLAR.

A new time card went into effect this morning on the Midland railway. The first suburban train will leave at 8.15 a.m. instead of 8.30 a.m. The next one at 10.30. There will only be one train going west after noon—4.20 p.m.

Mr. M. Seaman has completed the survey of the town site of Green Mountain Falls and filed the plat Friday. The company have a large number of lots already sold.

County Assessor Perkins thinks that he will have over 4,000 tax returns to record this year. Last year the number was in the neighborhood of 2,800.

Marriage licenses were issued Tuesday to Michael C. Cummings of Saguaire and Miss Mary Williams of this city, and to James Mead of Summit Park and Miss M. C. Shack of Friscoville.

